

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 402.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

### CHEAP STATIONERY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
ARE NOW SHEWING A PARCEL OF  
CHEAP STATIONERY.

MACHINE AND HAND MADE  
LISUAR LETTER & NOTE PAPERS.

CHEAP PRIVATE

AND

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.

POTTING PAPER  
SCRIBBLING AND MEMORANDUM  
BLOCKS.

OFFICE SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1883. [340]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION OF BOOKS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been  
instructed to Sell by Public Auction, at  
the Court House,

**TO-MORROW,**  
the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M.,  
The LIBRARY of the late Mr. JUSTICE  
SNOWDEN.

Comprising—

The Principal LAW BOOKS and General  
LITERATURE.

ALSO,  
Few BOOKS OF CHINESE SUBJECTS and  
MORRISON'S CHINESE DICTIONARY.

The BOOKS will be on view at the Court  
House on the 11th instant.

TERMS.—Cash.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1883. [348]

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

WITH reference to the late CHEA KAI  
TUNG, Manager and Partner of YEE  
CHONG HONG, No. 6, Bonham Strand, who  
left for Fukien to celebrate his mother's  
obsequies, but died a month after arrival there,  
at the request of his wife, concubine, son, &c.,  
the settlement of the accounts of the above firm  
and deceased's private accounts, have, by the  
permission of the Supreme Court, been entrusted  
to CAN KONG POY, ON-SING CHOW, and  
CHEA PHOO GEAN. Notice is given that the  
accounts up to the end of Yam Ng Year have  
been settled, and deceased's interest therein  
ended. The YEE CHONG Firm's Partners are  
now as follows:—DON JOAQUIN B. LIMJAP,  
LUM CHEU TO, LUM HUM LIM, CHOI  
LIM SANG, CHONG KONG CHEUNG, LUM  
HOCK CHIN and CHEA HU'KEE, &c.

GAN KONG POY,  
ON-SING CHOW, Trustees  
CHEA PHOO GEAN.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1883. [356]

WOO LIN YUEN  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [105]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED). \*

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33;  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$70,854.77.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. .... LEE VAT LAU, Esq.  
LO YEK MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

YANG TSZE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) .... Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE .... Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ... Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th ..... Tls. 940,553.95  
May, 1882. [355]

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. PINCKVSS, Esq. W. MEYERIN, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH  
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed  
among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [353]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

Intimations.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORIGINAL  
SCRIPT CERTIFICATE NO. 3, dated 6th  
January, 1882, for 250 SHARES NO. 1, 123 &  
145 in the stock of the Company registered in the  
Name of JAMES CAMPBELL WARDLAW,  
has been LOST, and a Duplicate thereof will be  
issued at once. No transaction taking place  
under the said ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE will be  
recognised by the Company hereafter.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1883. [355]

LOST.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON between  
Munro's Pier and Government House,  
A GOLD LOCKET, with MONOGRAM and  
CABOCHON.

The Finder will be REWARDED (Effectually,  
on RETURNING the same) to the  
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [379]

## Intimations.

### SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

## SAYLE & CO.

### NEW SPRING GOODS.

EX S.S. "GLENCOE."

WHITE DRESS MATERIALS.  
CREAM DRESS MATERIALS.  
NUNS' VEILINGS in every Color.  
SUMMER BEIGES in every Color.  
GALATEAS for ladies' Washing Suits.  
WHITE INDIA MUSLINS.  
MULL COTTON MUSLINS.  
WHITE VICTORIA LAWNS.  
BLACK and COLORED SUNSHADES.  
LADIES' PATENT LEATHER SLIPPERS.  
LADIES' CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES.

EX S.S. "GLENNOGE."

New Patterns in POMPADOUR SATEENS.  
Plain Colored SATEENS in every Shade.  
FRENCH PERCALE in every Pattern.  
Specialties in ZEPHYR CHECKS.  
CANVAS CORSETS for Summer Wear.  
SUMMER PAJAMAH FLANNELS.  
Novelties in LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS.  
Trimmed & Untrimmed HATS & BONNETS.  
A Choice Selection of FLOWERS.  
OSTRICH TIPS & FLATS in Light Colours.  
INKSTANDS in Great Variety.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.  
SAYLE & CO.,  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. [249]

Hongkong, 4th April, 1883.

KELLY & WALSH'S  
LIST OF NEWLY IMPORTED TOBACCOES AND  
CIGARETTES.

TOBACCOES.

RICHMOND GEM CURLY CUT.  
SWEET CAPORAL.  
HALF CAPORAL.

CAPORALS.  
TRIPLE ALLIANCE.  
EXTRA BRIGHT VIRGINIA.  
LONG CUT VIRGINIA.  
TURKISH MIXTURE.

COCK ROBIN.  
BRIGHT AMERICAN BIRD'S EYE.  
UGLY CUT (CAVENARD).  
VETERAN.

WILLIS' BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.  
HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS; MANILA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,

TOBACCOES (CONTINUED).  
OLD JUDGE.  
HAPPY THOUGHT—Medium Strength.  
DOLLAR BRAND—Full Strength.  
STAR MIXTURE—Mild.  
GOLDEN EAGLE—Medium Strength.

CIGARETTES.

LITTLE BEAUTIES.  
OLD JUDGE.  
CAPORAL.  
HALF CAPORAL.  
RICHMOND GEM.

RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.  
HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS; MANILA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,  
THOROUGHLY WELL SEASONED.

## NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

New Assortment of Cut Scraps.

New Paste Partouts.

New Photo Albums for Cabinets only.

New Cutting Scrap Books.

Canton Drawing Fencils in Boxes of 6 Grades.

Skeleton Guard Books.

Invoice Guard Books.

Prepared Charcoal for Drawing.

SPECIALTY—ANTI COCKROACH VARNISH effectively prevents the destruction of

Books by Cockroaches. It neither injures nor produces the objectionable sticky

appearance common with Chinese Varnishes.—Sole Proprietors.

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG. [560]

Hongkong, 28th April, 1883.

NOTICE.

MR. ANTONIO JOSE DA FONSECA is  
authorised to sign my name per pro-  
curation from this date.

M. A. DOS REMEDIOS.

Macao, 26th April, 1883. [333]

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from the Colony  
Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS will act  
as my ATTORNEYS.

GRANVILLE SHARP.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1883. [354]

To be Let.

TO LET.

FOR ONE YEAR from June next, the New  
BUNGALOW at the PEAK on R. B. Lot  
20, now roofed in and nearly completed, the  
property of Mr. J. ENSTON SQUIER.

For all information, apply to

BIRD & PALMER.

Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1883. [307]

TO BE LET.

B. O. U. L. D. E. L. O. D. G. E.,

No. 1, CASTLE ROAD.

Apply to

THE SPANISH PROCURATION.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1883. [347]

TO LET.

THE INTEREST of the late WILLIAM  
EDWARD HENRY DUNN in our Firm  
ceased on the 28th March last.

DUNN, MELBYE & Co.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1883. [358]

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from the Colony  
Messrs. LINSTEAD & DAVIS will act  
as my ATTORNEYS.

GRANVILLE SHARP.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1883. [354]

NOTICE.

No. 7, GARDEN ROAD (at present occupied  
by Messrs. DEXTER & Co., and will be vacant  
on the 30th June next).

No. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to

DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1883. [373]

TO LET.

A TWO STOREY HOUSE (6 ROOMS)

with GARDEN, in Mosque Junction. The  
above has Gas and Water laid on; and im-  
mediate possession can be had.

For particulars apply to

D. NOWROOZ,

Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1883. [383]

NOTICE.

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,  
PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
AND  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
AERATED WATER.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,  
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before Five o'clock will oblige us by once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1883.

It must be gratifying to all who take a true interest in commercial enterprise and the march of progress in the neighbouring empire to know that the Canton-Kowloon telegraph line has at last, after encountering many difficulties, been carried to a successful issue. On the evening of Wednesday the 9th instant, the last of 256 poles covering a distance of rather more than 112 miles, was erected at Chin Wan, thus practically completing the electric communication between Canton, the first commercial city of the Chinese Empire, and the great emporium of Hongkong. Owing to the retrograde policy of the Colonial Secretary in refusing to permit the Chinese Company to land the end of their cable on this island, the terminus of the Canton-Kowloon telegraph line will in the meantime be at Chin Wan, where a temporary station is now in course of construction. As soon as the line is ready for the transmission of telegrams from the general public here and in Canton due notice will be given, and steam launches will be employed as the medium of communication between the terminus at this end and the Company's Hongkong office. This arrangement is, of course, merely a temporary one, as it cannot be doubted that the Earl of Derby, who is one of the most enlightened statesmen of the age, on having the actual state of affairs properly represented to him, will promptly order the removal of the interdict which now forbids the connection of the Canton land line with Hongkong by a cable across the Harbour.

We take this opportunity of heartily congratulating the Chinese gentlemen who have supported this project through thick and thin against factious and ungenerous opposition, on having successfully carried out an undertaking which cannot fail to beneficially affect commercial relations between this port and the large cities in the adjacent province, and which may not only tend to cement the friendly relations between opposing races, but further has every probability of proving the thin end of the wedge which will shortly open out the whole of Southern China to foreign intercourse and trade.

WRITING under the heading "Friends of France" the San Francisco *Chronicle* remarks that the report of a triple alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy against France, if true, leaves the Republic in much the same condition as its predecessor in 1792—not only without a friend in Europe, but the three leading Continental monarchies on the close watch for the slightest pretext for an aggressive movement, such as that made by Austria and Prussia in the last decade of the last century in support of the Bourbon monarchy. One Italian paper says:—"If France puts on arrogant airs she will find herself confronted by the unpleasant spectacle of several Powers united for mutual defence." Another, still bolder, flings it into the face of the Republic that "from the Baltic to Sicily she has none but enemies, who are ready to attack her if she but moves a finger!" Still further, this Roman organ says:—"She (France) is at the mercy of her enemies if there is the slightest *casus belli*, and Italy will not fall, when the chief of the alliance gives the smallest sign, to find such cause, on a few minutes' notice." It may be plausibly inferred that the "chief" of the alliance alluded to is Germany, as having the best military organization and the best financial condition for the mobilization of armies. It may also be inferred that any, the slightest, movement on the part of France toward a violation of the treaty of Versailles of 1871 would be interpreted by Germany as a *casus belli*. A united Austro-German movement upon the Rhine in the direction of Paris would be immediately followed up by the Italians with a military and naval demonstration against Algiers and Tunis, to dislodge the French from their African provinces, in the interest of Italy's security on the island of Sicily, which is menaced by France from Tunis. As much as twenty-two centuries ago the Carthaginians from the same position threatened Rome. In short, the new triple alliance puts the French republic most rigidly on its good behavior, not only in France, but everywhere. It partakes of the stern qualities of that "Holy Alliance" which was proposed by Alexander I of Russia at the famous Congress of Vienna, and was only not enforced because Prince Metternich and the British Ministers refused to entertain it. This time England is not in the pool and the Metternich is the German Chancellor, who hates all republics, but especially hates France, as Dr. Busch's diary gives abundant proofs. It is to be anticipated as one of the first fruits of the alliance that France will be soon warned to withdraw all her military forces from Tunis and to cease the augmentation of her army at home, for this latter can as easily be made to appear a *casus belli* against Germany as the army at Tunis is against the Italians. The ablest of all German Generals has declared that it will take Germany forty years to insure her conquest of Alsace-Lorraine, and cost more money than all the billions she exacted from France by the treaty of 1871. And this expression gives strong color of truth to the reported triple alliance. Under a Republican Government France has always been a formidable Power. It was with Republican soldiers that NAPOLEON drove the Austrians out of Italy. With them he won the renowned victories of Lodi, Rivoli, Marengo; and even Ulm, Austerlitz, Jena, Auerstadt, Friedland were the achievements of troops trained in the great battles of liberty against crowned despots of the "divine Right" sort. The raw conscripts which General DUMOURIEZ mustered on the spur of the moment at Valmy and Gamaches were superior in actual conflict to the regulars and veterans of Austria and Prussia, driving them back across the frontier in disgrace. It was the memory of these achievements that prompted the declaration of Von MOLTKE and the necessity of a European monarchical combination for protection against the existing republic, which appears to be permanently founded, thoroughly organized in its army and navy, and financially capable, notwithstanding the failure of late years of its principal crops and the decay of its exports.

But notwithstanding their military organization, France alone is no match for so powerful a triple combination as this one, if it can hold together, and in the light of the recent past, hardly a match for Germany alone. She will be forced to seek counter alliances with Russia and England, even though they may demand from her a reversal of her old policy in relation to the Sultan and sacrifices in Egypt.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A REGULAR Lodge of Perseverance, No. 1165, will be held on Wednesday the 16th inst. at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.

The Chinese tael is now valued by the officers of Customs in the United States at \$1.20, instead of \$1.21 6-10.

A shower of snow, the first for thirteen years, fell in Rome about two months ago, and the dome of St. Peter's was white for several hours.

"AN OLD SPORTSMAN'S" communication will appear in to-morrow's issue.

IT is stated that Chicago has a most efficient fire department. There were 981 fires last year, and yet the total loss was only \$569,885.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Glenelg will take place (weather permitting) on Monday next the 14th inst. at 3 p.m.

"BRACK UP!" whispered the hangman to the poor fellow whose hempen cravat he was adjusting. "Yes, it's easy for you to say that," was the grim reply, "because you're a suspender."

WHEN Sir Rowland Hill introduced his penny postage, Lord Lichfield who was then the Postmaster-General, said: "Of all the wild and visionary schemes which I have ever heard or read of, this is the most extraordinary."

"I DON'T want no gibblish; no fine sentiments, if you please," said the widow who was asked what kind of an epitaph she desired for her late husband's tombstone. "Let it be short and simple, something like this: 'William Johnson, aged seventy-five years. The good die young.'"

FUNG ALUM, a member of the unemployed division, with a predilection for cooked pork, was in front of Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of stealing the leg of a pig, valued at twenty cents. Fung admitted the charge and was sent to languish in the "Retreat" for a six months' spell of hard labor. Six months' confinement for twenty cent. grub seems a long sentence, but it must be taken into consideration that the delinquent has already figured three times before his Worship for breaches of the law, his last appearance ending in a three months' term for collaring a pair of shoes.

CHIN AFONO, a carpenter, appeared before Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of stealing clothing and money to the value of \$14 the property of a married woman named Chung Chu Un. The lady stated that she was upstairs in her bedroom yesterday when she heard a noise on the ground floor. She went down and found that someone had been in the house and tied up her clothes in a bundle. While she was wondering who could have been about the place, the carpenter man bolted from underneath a bed which was in the room and made for the door. She followed the prisoner who was stopped by a constable and taken to the lock-up. The carpenter admitted the charge and was "sent up" for six months' hard labor.

M. DUMAS is a very clever man, but he sometimes allows his imagination to gallop away with him. Writing about children, a few weeks ago, he observes, "It is only when the vigorous and freshness of youth in a young man have both passed away that French parents intervene to persuade him to settle in life, in order that they may enjoy the luxury of being surrounded with grandchildren." The idea of grandchildren being a "luxury" is delightful. In the soft and placid evening of life, when a respectable ratepayer should have done with all the troubles of this nether world, it is awful to think of such a second plague of children. We do not wish to be personal, but grandchildren, especially masculines, betray a preternatural, not to say diabolical, aptitude in wrong-doing, which is fairly appalling. One small boy, aged 6, was occupied, yesterday, his parents being from home, in industriously upheaving the major part of the tiles from his parents' hall, and calmly rejoiced when he saw his revered father give with subdued resignation on the wreck which had been made.

THE French "brandy" merchants are said to be much moved at the publicity given to the tricks of their trade in the English newspapers. The figures given by their own Minister of Agriculture in his recent report on the wines of 1882 are conclusive as to the fact that the vineyards of the two Charentes, which alone supplied the genuine wine brandy, are irretrievably ruined. These two departments, which were devoted almost wholly to grape culture, gave 311,000,000 gallons of wine in 1875. Last year they only gave one-eighth of that quantity, being a falling off of 273,000,000 gallons, and the quality was execrable. The condition of Charente proper, which produced the true cognac, is even worse, for the vintage only gave the twenty-second part of the yield of 1875, and the ravages of the phylloxera are each successive year going from bad to worse. In fact, the pest has now utterly destroyed throughout France nearly 2,000,000 acres of vineyards. Besides this, 1,000,000 acres more are now in different stages of destruction, which goes on at the rate of three years to each plant, for that is the time the insect takes to kill the hardest vine.

Our evening contemporary's wooden headed contributor "Cuttie" in his latest published "hash up" alluding to the crowding of steamers immediately they arrive by Chinese, says—"Doubtless some of these gentlemen are most honest in their intentions; nevertheless many of the robberies which so frequently occur on board ship, might doubtless be prevented by the exercise of a little more zeal on the part of the water police." As this is a direct charge of want of zeal on the part of the water police, it is a well known fact that the water police are particularly zealous in carrying out their duties; it is only just that those officers should be exonerated from all blame in the matter. For the information of the sagacious and observant "Cuttie" and of those who have seen the crowding spoken of by the *China Mail's* special tattler, and who may have felt that something should be done to prevent it, we would merely state that the water police have no authority to move in the matter. Some years ago the same grievance was mooted and several boat owners were fined for obstructing the fairway, but it was afterward found that the decisions of the magistrates were not legally correct, and consequently up to the present time nothing has been done to make crowding on board a steamer on her arrival an offence against the law. Were the captains of steamers to arrest the Chinese who crowd their craft and prefer a charge against them for being where they have actually no right to be, something could probably be done to put a stop to what is, undoubtedly, a nuisance. In the meantime it is very unfair to blame the water police for lack of zeal in a matter in which they have no power to interfere.

WALKING, of itself, says Dr. Sargent of Harvard College, is of no value as an exercise, but a spirited walk is one of the finest of all exercises. If a man enters heartily into this exercise he will be benefited by it. Horseback riding is an excellent exercise for circulation, as very little of the nervous energy is expended. For a person who uses the mind excessively, however, this form of exercise is not good, as it produces nervousness. Swimming is, without exception, one of the finest of all physical exercises. It develops especially the lower portion of the chest, the legs and arms. Running, at a regular and fixed pace, boxing, to teach one to keep the temper under adverse circumstances; rowing and canoeing, to strengthen the upper part of the thorax and chest, are useful. The benefit to be derived from regular practice in a gymnasium, by which the mind and nerve-centres are set in motion, is very great. A certain amount of control over the body, so that while the muscles may give out, this mental power, when once obtained by physical training, will never be lost, is of the greatest importance.

"AN OLD SPORTSMAN'S" communication will appear in to-morrow's issue.

IT is stated that Chicago has a most efficient fire department. There were 981 fires last year, and yet the total loss was only \$569,885.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Glenelg will take place (weather permitting) on Monday next the 14th inst. at 3 p.m.

"BRACK UP!" whispered the hangman to the poor fellow whose hempen cravat he was adjusting. "Yes, it's easy for you to say that," was the grim reply, "because you're a suspender."

WHEN Sir Rowland Hill introduced his penny postage, Lord Lichfield who was then the Postmaster-General, said: "Of all the wild and visionary schemes which I have ever heard or read of, this is the most extraordinary."

"I DON'T want no gibblish; no fine sentiments, if you please," said the widow who was asked what kind of an epitaph she desired for her late husband's tombstone. "Let it be short and simple, something like this: 'William Johnson, aged seventy-five years. The good die young.'"

FUNG ALUM, a member of the unemployed division, with a predilection for cooked pork, was in front of Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of stealing the leg of a pig, valued at twenty cents. Fung admitted the charge and was sent to languish in the "Retreat" for a six months' spell of hard labor.

CHIN AFONO, a carpenter, appeared before Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of stealing clothing and money to the value of \$14 the property of a married woman named Chung Chu Un. The lady stated that she was upstairs in her bedroom yesterday when she heard a noise on the ground floor. She went down and found that someone had been in the house and tied up her clothes in a bundle. While she was wondering who could have been about the place, the carpenter man bolted from underneath a bed which was in the room and made for the door. She followed the prisoner who was stopped by a constable and taken to the lock-up. The carpenter admitted the charge and was "sent up" for six months' hard labor.

M. DUMAS is a very clever man, but he sometimes allows his imagination to gallop away with him. Writing about children, a few weeks ago, he observes, "It is only when the vigorous and freshness of youth in a young man have both passed away that French parents intervene to persuade him to settle in life, in order that they may enjoy the luxury of being surrounded with grandchildren." The idea of grandchildren being a "luxury" is delightful. In the soft and placid evening of life, when a respectable ratepayer should have done with all the troubles of this nether world, it is awful to think of such a second plague of children. We do not wish to be personal, but grandchildren, especially masculines, betray a preternatural, not to say diabolical, aptitude in wrong-doing, which is fairly appalling. One small boy, aged 6, was occupied, yesterday, his parents being from home, in industriously upheaving the major part of the tiles from his parents' hall, and calmly rejoiced when he saw his revered father give with subdued resignation on the wreck which had been made.

THE French "brandy" merchants are said to be much moved at the publicity given to the tricks of their trade in the English newspapers. The figures given by their own Minister of Agriculture in his recent report on the wines of 1882 are conclusive as to the fact that the vineyards of the two Charentes, which alone supplied the genuine wine brandy, are irretrievably ruined. These two departments, which were devoted almost wholly to grape culture, gave 311,000,000 gallons of wine in 1875. Last year they only gave one-eighth of that quantity, being a falling off of 273,000,000 gallons, and the quality was execrable. The condition of Charente proper, which produced the true cognac, is even worse, for the vintage only gave the twenty-second part of the yield of 1875, and the ravages of the phylloxera are each successive year going from bad to worse. In fact, the pest has now utterly destroyed throughout France nearly 2,000,000 acres of vineyards. Besides this, 1,000,000 acres more are now in different stages of destruction, which goes on at the rate of three years to each plant, for that is the time the insect takes to kill the hardest vine.

Our evening contemporary's wooden headed contributor "Cuttie" in his latest published "hash up" alluding to the crowding of steamers immediately they arrive by Chinese, says—"Doubtless some of these gentlemen are most honest in their intentions; nevertheless many of the robberies which so frequently occur on board ship, might doubtless be prevented by the exercise of a little more zeal on the part of the water police." As this is a direct charge of want of zeal on the part of the water police, it is a well known fact that the water police are particularly zealous in carrying out their duties; it is only just that those officers should be exonerated from all blame in the matter. For the information of the sagacious and observant "Cuttie" and of those who have seen the crowding spoken of by the *China Mail's* special tattler, and who may have felt that something should be done to prevent it, we would merely state that the water police have no authority to move in the matter. Some years ago the same grievance was mooted and several boat owners were fined for obstructing the fairway, but it was afterward found that the decisions of the magistrates were not legally correct, and consequently up to the present time nothing has been done to make crowding on board a steamer on her arrival an offence against the law. Were the captains of steamers to arrest the Chinese who crowd their craft and prefer a charge against them for being where they have actually no right to be, something could probably be done to put a stop to what is, undoubtedly, a nuisance. In the meantime it is very unfair to blame the water police for lack of zeal in a matter in which they have no power to interfere.

WALKING, of itself, says Dr. Sargent of Harvard College, is of no value as an exercise, but a spirited walk is one of the finest of all exercises. If a man enters heartily into this exercise he will be benefited by it. Horseback riding is an excellent exercise for circulation, as very little of the nervous energy is expended. Swimming, at a regular and fixed pace, boxing, to teach one to keep the temper under adverse circumstances; rowing and canoeing, to strengthen the upper part of the thorax and chest, are useful. The benefit to be derived from regular practice in a gymnasium, by which the mind and nerve-centres are set in motion, is very great. A certain amount of control over the body, so that while the muscles may give out, this mental power, when once obtained by physical training, will never be lost, is of the greatest importance.

"AN OLD SPORTSMAN'S" communication will appear in to-morrow's issue.

IT is stated that Chicago has a most efficient fire department. There were 981 fires last year, and yet the total loss was only \$569,885.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Glenelg will take place (weather permitting) on Monday next the 14th inst. at 3 p.m.

"BRACK UP!" whispered the hangman to the poor fellow whose hempen cravat he was adjusting. "Yes, it's easy for you to say that," was the grim reply, "because you're a suspender."

WHEN Sir Rowland Hill introduced his penny postage, Lord Lichfield who was then the Postmaster-General, said: "Of all the wild and visionary schemes which I have ever heard or read of, this is the most extraordinary."

"I DON'T want no gibblish; no fine sentiments, if you please," said the widow who was asked what kind of an epitaph she desired for her late husband's tombstone. "Let it be short and simple, something like this: 'William Johnson, aged seventy-five years. The good die young.'"

FUNG ALUM, a member of the unemployed division, with a predilection for cooked pork, was in front of Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of stealing the leg of a pig, valued at twenty cents. Fung admitted the charge and was sent to languish in the "Retreat" for a six months' spell of hard labor.

CHIN AFONO, a carpenter, appeared before Captain Thomsett this morning on a charge of stealing clothing and money to the value of \$14 the property of a married woman named Chung Chu Un. The lady stated that she was upstairs in her bedroom yesterday when she heard a noise on the ground floor. She went down and found that someone had been in the house and tied up her clothes in a bundle. While she was wondering who could have been about the place, the carpenter man bolted from underneath a bed which was in the room and made for the door. She followed the prisoner who was stopped by a constable and taken to the lock-up. The carpenter admitted the charge and was "sent up" for six months' hard labor.

M. DUMAS is a very clever man, but he sometimes allows his imagination to gallop away with him. Writing about children, a few weeks ago, he observes, "It is only when the vigorous and freshness of youth in a young man have both passed away that French parents intervene to persuade him to settle in life, in order that they may enjoy the luxury of being surrounded with grandchildren." The idea of grandchildren being a "luxury" is delightful. In the soft and placid evening of life, when a respectable ratepayer should have done with all the troubles of this nether world, it is awful to think of such a second plague of children. We do not wish to be personal, but grandchildren, especially masculines, betray a preternatural, not to say diabolical, aptitude in wrong-doing, which is fairly appalling. One small boy, aged 6, was occupied, yesterday, his parents being from home, in industriously upheaving the major part of the tiles from his parents' hall, and calmly rejoiced when he saw his revered father give with subdued resignation on the wreck which had been made.

THE French "brandy" merchants are said to be much moved at the publicity given to the tricks of their trade in the English newspapers. The figures given by their own Minister of Agriculture in his recent report on the wines of 1882 are conclusive as to the fact that the vineyards of the two Charentes, which alone supplied the genuine wine brandy, are irretrievably ruined. These two departments, which were devoted almost wholly to grape culture, gave 311,000,000 gallons of wine in 1875. Last year they only gave one-eighth of that quantity, being a falling off of 273,000,000 gallons, and the quality was execrable. The condition of Charente proper, which produced the true cognac, is even worse, for the vintage only gave the twenty-second part of the yield of 1875, and the ravages of the phylloxera are each successive year going from bad to worse. In fact, the pest has now utterly destroyed throughout France nearly 2,000,000 acres of vineyards. Besides this, 1,000,000 acres more are now in different stages of destruction, which goes on at the rate of three years to each plant, for that is the time the insect takes to kill the hardest vine.

Our evening contemporary's wooden headed contributor "Cuttie" in his latest published "hash up" alluding to the crowding of steamers immediately they arrive by Chinese, says—"Doubtless some of these gentlemen are most honest in their intentions; nevertheless many of the robberies which so frequently occur on board ship, might doubtless be prevented by the exercise of a little more zeal on the part of the water police." As this is a direct charge of want of zeal on the part of the water police, it is a well known fact that the water police are particularly zealous in carrying out their duties; it is only just that those officers should be exonerated from all blame in the matter. For the information of the sagacious and observant "Cuttie" and of those who have seen the crowding spoken of by the *China Mail's* special tattler, and who may have felt that something should be done to prevent it, we would merely state that the water

any Irishman deserving the name would try to injure Lady Dixie. Her mother is an out-and-out Nationalist, and that fact alone, apart from the regard due to the gentle sex, would guard the daughter of the Dowager Marchioness of Queensberry from insult and violence." In fact, the motive for this alleged outrage, no less than for the Phoenix Park murders, and the recent London explosions, must appear inexplicable to most people on any other theory than that its authors are, whether secretly or openly, deadly enemies of Irish nationality. "This agitation," says Michael D. Gallagher, President of the Parnell Land League of New York, "is all got up by the British Government. The Land League knows nothing about this. Its plans are to have an entirely peaceful agitation." But, unfortunately for this theory of Government authorship, the revelations in connection with the Phoenix Park murders and other similar outrages fasten these crimes exclusively upon a secret society known as the "Irish Invincibles," whose members are composed of the lowest dregs of the former Fenian organizations in the United Kingdom and whose revolting deeds are applauded by the similar dregs of that once powerful movement in this country.

And still more unfortunately for this theory of Government connivance, one set of Irish revolutionary leaders, represented by Patrick Ford, editor of the New York *Irish World*, openly countenance the dynamic scheme, of which the London explosions are an example, while another set of revolutionary leaders, represented by O'Donovan Rossa, editor of the New York *United Irishman*, have openly and deliberately adopted it as a national policy. The only plausible ground for connecting Patrick Ford and O'Donovan Rossa with the English Government is that they are effectually playing into its hands; but this ground is of itself inadequate, as Irish "patriots" of their advanced class are entirely too numerous in this country to be all subsidized by the English secret service money which is so liberally supplied from Dublin Castle. No one of common sense would suppose that any organization headed by the Irish leader, or which can be fairly said to represent the Irish people, is responsible for the London explosions or the attempt on the life of Lady Florence Dixie. But both these acts are so thoroughly in keeping with the cowardly methods of the "Irish Invincibles" and their aids and abettors in this country, that, until the contrary is proven, the world is certain to hold them responsible, whether correctly or not. Patrick Ford and Henry George have held that Judge Lawson was right when he claimed that the Irish land laws, as they existed before Parnell's agitation, were fully as good as the land laws of other countries. Judge Lawson is more likely to be right now in attributing the explosion in London and the attack on Lady Florence Dixie to the "final efforts of the scathed reptile of lawlessness" in its flight from the Irish capital.

An intelligent London correspondent of a weekly contemporary, speaking as a hostile witness, says that the Irish leader, "despite his associations, is a gentleman, not alone by birth, but by education and demeanor." And in view of recent revelations an evening contemporary would now like to know "what Parnell thinks in all sincerity of his brother agitators." But the answer is not far to seek. "I suppose," said Parnell, in reply to Forster, "if there is one newspaper that I differ with more than another, that is *The Irish World*." And for the very good reason that Mr. Ford, in his office in Brooklyn or New York, chooses to direct his newspaper for the purpose of destroying or attempting to destroy the movement which we have been so carefully building up in Ireland. Mr. Patrick Ford's aims, objects and programme are not my aims, objects, but they may be much more likely the aims and objects of the right honorable gentleman, the late Chief Secretary." Parnell, in fact, believes what should be plain to every one, that his so-called brother agitators in this country and in the United Kingdom who have adopted criminal methods are working on the side of the British Government and are the worst enemies of the Irish people.

The obnoxious course Lady Florence Dixie has recently taken in opposition to the Irish leaders is easily explained. Her political creed she has adopted from her mother, who in an evil day accepted Patrick J. Smyth, the liberator of John Mitchell, and once the idol of Irish Nationalists, as her "guide, counselor and friend." Smyth's hatred of Parnell is only exceeded by his hatred of the Land League. "It," said he, "when last remonstrating with his Tipperary constituents, 'you are not lost to every sense of patriotic and human feeling, weep for a land reduced to a condition of savagery.' See the poor and honest man shot down in his cabin in the midst of his little ones. See the gentle and blameless lady massacred in her carriage. See these things and reserve your curses for that leaguer of hell that has brought all this ruin, all this shame and dishonor upon our nation." This indiscriminating hatred of Ireland's successful land movement was naturally shared by the Dowager Marchioness of Queensberry and her daughter, and the latter, becoming an easy prey to the misrepresentations of Richard Pickett, once the most extreme "patriot" in Ireland, has taken strong grounds against the management of the Land League funds, which, according to her views, have been improperly diverted from charitable uses. But Parnell's statesmanlike policy is sustained by the great majority of Irish Nationalists at home and abroad, and in that fact, coupled with the prospect that the criminal element which is now working on the side of the British Government, will be finally put down by the Irish people themselves, rests the one great hope of Ireland.—S. F. Chronicle.

#### THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN ALLIANCE.

The alliance between Austria and Italy is the most important of recent political events in Europe. It is undoubtedly the result of Bismarck's diplomacy, though Germany is only indirectly mentioned, and is inspired by dislike and fear of France. The hatred felt by the Italians for the French is apparently inexplicable. The intimate connection they have formed with Austria is scarcely so. Austria is Italy's traditional enemy and oppressor, holding, not twenty years ago, Venice and nearly all of Lombardy. In the final treaty, after the Austrians had been expelled by the aid of the French, they retained a portion of the Tyrol and Trente, whose inhabitants are Italian by language and tradition. Without the assistance of France Italy would to-day be a mere group of provinces without national unity or foreign influence. But while the party of Italy's independence hate Austria, they do not detest France because Louis Napoleon began the war with Austria, closed his eyes to it, and dictated the terms of peace; he, a Frenchman, secured possession of Nice, sacred to Italian democrats as having kept the Pope in Rome by means of a French army, many years after the ancient city was taken by the Government for a capital. These feelings, and the extension of French authority over the northern part of Africa changed the kindly feeling once felt to antipathy.

It would seem as if an alliance between the French and Italians were natural and desirable. The two nations are closely related by blood. They have powerful navies that, united, might easily control the Mediterranean. One is a republic, while the other is a constitutional mon-

archy, yet the difference in form of government is more apparent than real. A western alliance including Italy, France and England, would have been in the interest of freedom, and might have offset the overshadowing importance of Austria and Germany in Central Europe. As it is, Bismarck is moulding Continental politics according to his own plans, first binding Austria to Germany as a mutual defence against Russia, and then compelling Austria and Italy to make a treaty, thus withdrawing from France her only possible ally. As to England, she takes advantage of Continental brouls to further her Colonial interests, and, presuming on her insuperior position, keeps as clear as possible of entangling alliances with her neighbors and rivals.

The Austro-Italian alliance is also another step in the formation of international plans to thwart the social elements which are proving so troublesome to European governments. Measures looking to a further centralization of power in the crown are expected in Germany, while France, as a republic, is regarded on general principles as an enemy and a disturber of the aristocratic peace of Europe. For any reaction in favor of absolutism in Germany or elsewhere, those who love constitutional liberty will have to thank the Anarchists, who, with their gospel of dynamite, have brought it under suspicion, and made the middle classes prefer safety with thrones and imperial deserts, to insecurity for life and property, with freedom of the people and universal suffrage.—San Francisco *Bulletin*.

#### ETNA.

Etna, the most famous of volcanoes, is again in agitation and promises another eruption, like some of those that have in past times carried death and destruction to the smiling towns and villages that cluster on its slopes. There are two cities and sixty-three towns, of all sizes, on the mountain, having a population, with the agricultural districts about them, of no less than 300,000 souls. Etna differs in some respects from other celebrated volcanoes. Its eruptions, whether more or less terrible, have a general resemblance. They are preceded by earthquakes, which are sometimes felt as far as Cyprus. Rifts open down the mountain sides, from which sand, smoke, ashes and scoriae are poured with great violence. Lava cones are thrown up to the height of 600 or 1000 feet. Similar phenomena are sometimes observed in the eruptions of Vesuvius, the volcanoes in Iceland and in other parts of the world, but the peculiarities of Etna give it an individuality that has made it famous since it was first celebrated by the writers of Ancient Greece and Rome, and the old fable of Enceladus has been verified by Longfellow.

Some of the historical eruptions of Etna have been even more destructive to life than that overflow of Vesuvius that buried Pompeii and Herculaneum so deep that they were forgotten for 1700 years. In 1669 a city of 8000 inhabitants and some twenty villages were totally destroyed. The stream of lava ran fifteen miles in four days, and reaching the walls of Catania, which were sixty feet high, rose slowly to their top and poured over in a continuous cataract of fire. In 1693 an earthquake destroyed 18,000 of the people of Catania, and of people living on the slopes of the mountain no less than 100,000. Other eruptions have been less destructive. The most important of the present century, none of which have been so violent as the two specified, have occurred in 1805, 1809, 1811-12, 1819, 1831, and 1852. Remembering so terrible a past, and living on a crust of lava that bends and sways at the slightest movement of the forces within, it is no wonder that Etna is regarded with awe and every sign of activity feared as presaging a storm of fire and lava that may destroy a score of pleasant towns and a hundred thousand lives.—Chronicle.

#### VISITS OF THE LIVING TO THE DEAD.

In 1654 the coffins containing the bodies of Charles V and his descendants were removed from the vault in front of the high altar in the Church of the Escorial to their final resting-place in the Pantheon. "As the body of Charles V was placed in his marble sarcophagus," writes Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell (Cloister Life of Charles V, 1853, p. 270), "the coverings were removed to enable Philip IV to come face to face with his great ancestor. The corpse was found to be quite entire, and even some sprigs of sweet thyme, folded in the winding sheet, retained, said the friars, all their vernal fragrance after the lapse of four score winters." But, once more, the resolute countenance of the victor of Mahlerberg was to be seen by a degenerate successor. Toward the end of the Eighteenth century, Charles III of Spain, at the request of the author of Vathek, ordered the marble sarcophagus which contained the body of the famous Emperor of the West to be removed from its niche and the lid to be raised. The features, as well known from the portraits by Titian, were still unchanged, and the wild thyme, gathered in the Vera of Palencia by the Jerome friars more than two centuries before, was fresh and sweet.

In 1813, while a passage was being constructed under the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, an aperture was accidentally made in one of the walls of Henry VIII's vault. Three coffins were seen, and it was supposed that one of them might hold the remains of Charles I.

The vault was examined in the presence of George IV and other distinguished persons, among whom was Sir Henry Halford, and to the work published by him ("An Account of the Opening of the Coffin of Charles I," 4to, 1813) I am indebted for the details of the interesting incident. On opening the coffin supposed to contain the remains of the unfortunate monarch, the body was wrapped in a cloth, and the damp folds about the face adhered so closely, that on being detached, it was found to retain an impress of the royal countenance—a circumstance which to ardent laymen would doubtless recall the legend of St. Veronica. The head was found to be separate from the body, and the back hair of the head was cut short at the neck to facilitate the headman's task. But no circumstantial evidence was required to prove that the remains of Charles I had at last been found. The long oval face and the brown, pointed beard, which the pencil of Vandyke has rendered so familiar to us, were at once recognized. When the face was first seen the left eye was full and open, but it vanished almost immediately on exposure to the air. After a short time, when the identity of the remains was beyond a doubt, the coffin was closed and the vault was fastened up.

One more interview with the dead must be told, though in this case the body had not been embalmed. Some years ago the family vault of the Stanhope family was, for some necessary reason, opened, and the lid of the coffin which contained the body of the famous earl, the author of the Letter, was by accident removed.

The skeleton was reclining on a white satin coverlet, and the cranium propped up on a cushion of the same material with a costly air of repose, which was very remarkable, and which made a great impression on those who were present. I was not an eyewitness of the event, but relate the occurrence as it was told to me.

It may be mentioned incidentally that the late earl was not originally buried in the family vault, but in the church of St. Bartholomew and Quirinus.

#### To-day's Advertisements.

##### THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

LESSER and MANAGER ..... E. S. WOLFE.  
STAGE MANAGER ..... W. HARLAND.  
LEADER OF ORCHESTRA ..... J. NEHOFF.  
CONDUCTOR ..... R. THORNE.

##### CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE

##### MAS T O D O N S . STAR IN STREL S.

##### TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,

the 12th May.

##### GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE

COMMENCING AT 2.30 P.M.

##### SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS PROVIDED.

Prices of Admission to Children:—  
Circle ..... \$1.00.  
Lower Portion of House ..... \$0.50.

Adults.—Circle ..... \$1.50.  
Lower Portion of House ..... \$1.00.

##### AMAH'S ACCOMPANYING CHILDREN FREE.

##### SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.

##### GRAND COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NOVELTIES.

##### MONDAY, the 14th May.

##### SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE MILITARY AND NAVY.

Prices Back Seats 25 cents. All other parts of house 50 cents.

M. J. ABRAHAMS,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1883. [332]

##### FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

##### THE Spanish Steamer

"EMUY."

Captain Rementaria will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th inst., at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & CO.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1883. [371]

##### NOTICE.

##### ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, NO. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 8 for 8.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1883. [370]

##### NOTICE.

##### FOR NEW YORK.

##### THE 3/3 A. II American Bark

"NICHOLAS THAYER,"

Crosby, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1883. [376]

##### NOTICE.

##### ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG,

NO. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 8 for 8.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1883. [370]

##### NOTICE.

##### STAG HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

##### GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Open at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.00.

This HOTEL is centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places.

475] J. COOK, Proprietor.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS,

SILVER-SMITHS, AND

OPTICIANS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition; and

for Voigtlander and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE

GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

GUEDEL & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND

BOOKBINDERS.

D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH

ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH

ON

VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR

MARKET REPORTS.

Book-binding and Ringing every day executed

to specification. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1882. [448]

4

4

4

4

4

4

4

4

</

**Commercial.**

THIS DAY.

Noon.

Business in the Share Market continues brisk. Banks are in demand at 184 per cent. premium for cash, sellers offering to come to terms at 185. Sales have been effected on time at 190 for the end of June and more shares are on offer at the same rate. Hongkong Fires have changed hands at \$1,225 per share, and are firm at that figure. China Fires are weaker and have been negotiated at \$340 per share. Docks have advanced a point business having been done at 54 per cent. premium. China Sugars are in demand at quotation, and Hongkong Ices have fallen to \$168 per share without inducing buyers to some forward. There is nothing to report concerning Luzons further than that sellers rule the market at \$80 per share. Other stocks require no special comment.

4 o'clock p.m.

Banks are a shade weaker since noon, having changed hands at 184 per cent. premium, leaving off with sellers at the above rate. Nothing else requires notice.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—Ex New Issue—150 per cent. premium.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—148 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$2,400 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,700 per share, ex div. sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$140 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 1,000 per share, sellers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$205 per share, sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1,215 per share, sales.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$340 per share, sales.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—54 per cent. premium, sales.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$40 per share, premium.

China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—120 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—5 per cent. prem, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$180 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$168 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—3 percent. prem., sales.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. .... 3/7

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/7

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/7

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/8 @ 3/81

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand ..... 4.56

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4.66

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T. T. .... 22/4

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T. T. .... 22/3

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight ..... 72/1

Private, 30 days' sight ..... 72/1

**OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.**

NEW MALWA ..... per picul, 8530.

(Allowance, Taels 12.)

OLD MALWA ..... per picul, 8555.

(Allowance, Taels 14.)

NEW PATNA ..... per chest, 8595.

OLD PATNA (first choice) ..... per chest, 8577.

OLD PATNA (second choice) ..... per chest, 8567.

OLD PATNA (bottom) ..... per chest, 8580.

OLD PATNA (without choice) ..... per chest, 8570.

NEW BENARES (high touch) ..... per chest, 8562.

NEW BENARES (low touch) ..... per chest, 8555.

NEW PERSIAN ..... per picul, 8380.

(Allowance, Taels 24.)

OLD PERSIAN ..... per picul, 8410.

(Allowance, Taels 8.)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BAROMETER.

THERMOMETER.

WIND.

FORCE.

DRY THERMOMETER.

WET THERMOMETER.

WEATHER.

HOURLY RAIN.

UNUSUAL FALLS.

**Shipping.**

ARRIVALS.

HUA-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 984, Nelson, 10th May.—Shanghai 5th May, and Amoy 9th, General.—C. M. S. N. C.

GORDON CASTLE, British steamer, 1,320, W. Waring, 11th May.—Shanghai 7th May, Ballast—Adamson, Bell & Co.

YANGETSE, British steamer, 784, D. Casson, 11th May.—Canton 10th May, General.—Siemens & Co.

SERAPS, British steamer, 1,270, D. Boughton, 11th May.—Singapore 5th May, Ballast—Siemens & Co.

PING-ON, British steamer, 744, A. A. McCaslin, 11th May.—Haiphong 8th May, and Holoway 10th, General.—Russell & Co.

FEILING, British steamer, 752, W. N. Allison, 11th May.—Bangkok 6th May, General.—Sun Yat.

MIRZAPORE, British steamer, 2,164, S. Basen, 11th May.—Bombay 2nd April, and Singapore 6th May, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. C.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

SUMIDA MARU, Japanese str., for Nagasaki, &c. Nam-vian, French steamer, for Holoway, Thailand, British steamer, for Kudat, &c. Bentzel, British steamer, for Yokohama.

DEPARTURES.

May 11, Greyhound, British str., for Holoway, May 11, Rajah-nath-nahar, British steamer, for Swatow and Bangkok.

May 11, Catterhun, British str., for Foochow, May 11, Egan, British steamer, for Saigon, May 11, Bentzel, British steamer, for Yokohama and Hilo.

May 11, Sumida Maru, Japanese steamer, for Nagasaki and Kobe.

May 11, Thais, British steamer, for Kudat and Sandakan.

May 11, Tamsui, British steamer, for Shanghai, May 11, A. J. Marshall, British bark, for Yokohama.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Hua-yuen, str., from Shanghai, &c. Messrs. Varcoe and Null, and 70 Chinese. Per Seraps, str., from Singapore—110 Chinese.

Per Ping-on, str., from Haiphong, &c.—2 Chinese.

Per Feiling, str., from Bangkok—Mr. T. A. L. Murray, and 60 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Sumida Maru, str., for Nagasaki, &c.—2 Europeans and 5 Chinese.

Per Thais, str., for Kudat, &c.—3 Europeans and 100 Chinese.

Per Egan, str., for Saigon—100 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Felting* reports left Bangkok on the 6th instant. Had fine weather throughout.

The Chinese steamship *Hua-yuen* reports left Shanghai on the 5th instant. Had fine weather to Amoy. Left Amoy on the 9th. Had moderate S. Westerly winds and hazy weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Ping-on* reports left Haiphong on the 8th instant, at 8 a.m., and Hoiloway on the 10th, at 9 a.m., and arrived in Hongkong on the 11th, at 11.30 a.m. Had light Southerly wind and clear weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Gordon Castle* reports left Shanghai on the 7th instant, at noon. Experienced strong S.S.E. winds and incessant heavy rains until round Saldies; thence had almost constant dense fog to Turnabout; from thence to port had very hazy weather with passing rain and fog throughout.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

21, Waverley, British str., from Shanghai.

21, Khiva, British steamer, from Kobe.

22, Russia, Russian str., from Singapore.

22, City of Philadelphia, American ship, from Philadelphia.

23, Skobeloff, Russian corvette, from Manila.

23, Nagoya Maru, Japan, steamer, from Kobe.

26, Aragon, Spanish frigate, from Hongkong.

26, H. Bremer, German sch., from Yokohama.

27, Toki Mura, Japan, str., from Shanghai.

27, Ajishima Maru, Japan, str., from Yama.

27, Dorothy, British bark, for Tientsin.

27, Peter the Great, Rus. str., for Vladivostock.

27, Kumakasa Maru, Japan, bk., for K'notsu.

27, Vorligen, British steamer, for Hongkong.

27, Sumatra, British steamer, for Kobe.

27, Tyne, British steamer, for Shanghai.

27, Khiva, British steamer, for Hongkong.

27, Baikals, Russian steamer, for Shanghai.

27, Gervase, British steamer, for Tientsin.

27, Lusitanie, German steamer, for Shanghai.

27, Russian, Russian str., for Vladivostock.

27, Waverley, British steamer, for Shanghai.

27, Nagoya Maru, Japan, str., for Shanghai.

27, Brenda, British brig, for Shanghai.

27, Skobeloff, Russian cor., for Vladivostock.

27, Toki Maru, Japan, steamer, for Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

21, Dorothy, British bark, for Tientsin.

21, Peter the Great, Rus. str., for Vladivostock.

21, Kumakasa Maru, Japan, bk., for K'notsu.

21, Vorligen, British steamer, for Hongkong.

21, Sumatra, British steamer, for Kobe.

21, Tyne, British steamer, for Shanghai.

21, Khiva, British steamer, for Hongkong.

21, Baikals, Russian steamer, for Shanghai.

21, Gervase, British steamer, for Tientsin.

21, Lusitanie, German steamer, for Shanghai.

21, Russian, Russian str., for Vladivostock.

21, Waverley, British steamer, for Shanghai.

21, Nagoya Maru, Japan, str., for Shanghai.

21, Brenda, British brig, for Shanghai.

21, Skobeloff, Russian cor., for Vladivostock.

21, Toki Maru, Japan, steamer, for Kobe.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FALCONER & CO's Register).

Yesterday.

Barometer, level of the sea in inches, tens and hundreds.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths kept in the open air in shaded situations.—Direction of Wind, registered every five points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W.—Force of Wind, 0, calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 2 to 5 moderate, 3 to 7 fresh, 4 to 8 strong, 5 to 10 very strong, 6 to 12 violent.—State of Weather, B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy, D. Drizly, F. Fog, G. Foggy, H. Hall